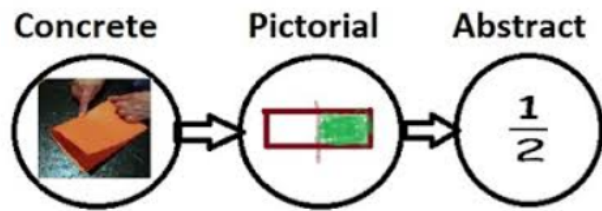


THE WHAT, WHY, AND HOW OF NUMBER BONDS AND BAR MODELS



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Our approach for teaching mathematics in the Wappingers Central School District is by using the concrete-pictorial-abstract approach. Both our textbook series "Math in Focus" and the EngageNY Modules follow this approach. Concepts are introduced using something concrete- a manipulative or item that students can touch, move, fold, etc. From there, they transition into a pictorial approach in which a drawing or diagram is used to represent the concept. Finally, students move to the abstract- using algorithms and operations to solve.



This approach is beneficial to students because it appeals to various learning styles. It also develops and understanding of "why" a mathematical algorithm works, not just "how" to do it.

At our Parent Workshop Series on April 2, 2016, we were able to discuss the pictorial representations that are most frequently used in grades K-6 in depth. While the slides from this session are attached to this document, we have also prepared three quick videos that you can view in case you were unable to attend the presentation or if you would like to revisit any of the content.

Brief Overview of Pictorial Models: <https://goo.gl/7mhsnO>

Brief Overview of Fraction Models: <https://goo.gl/r8TRzI>

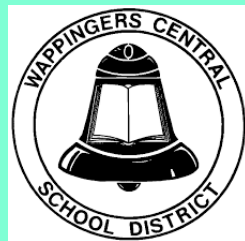


Different ways of adding: Why we want to build our "toolkit": <https://goo.gl/8DdnG2>

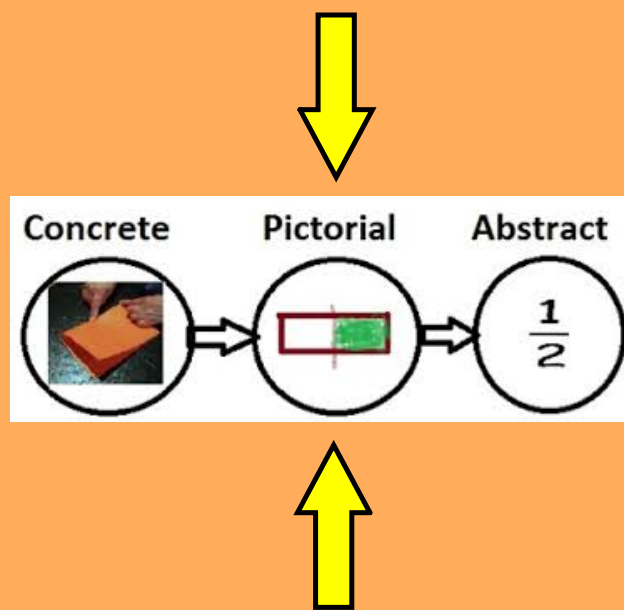


Thank you for joining us!

THE WHAT, WHY, AND HOW OF NUMBER BONDS AND BAR MODELS

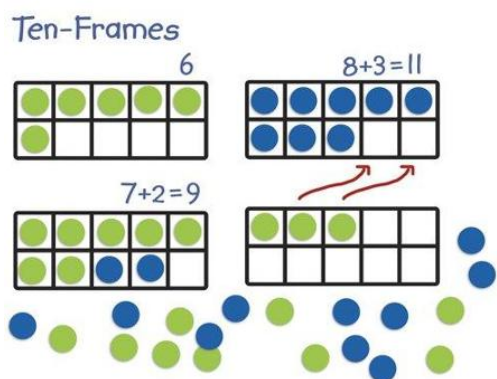


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Math Professional Development Specialist

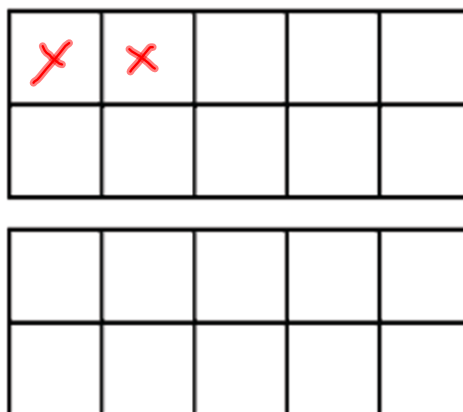


TEN FRAME

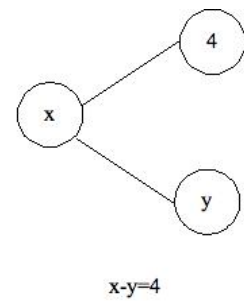
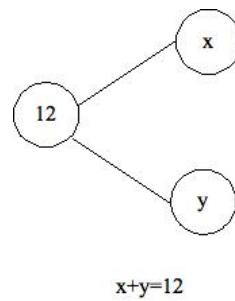
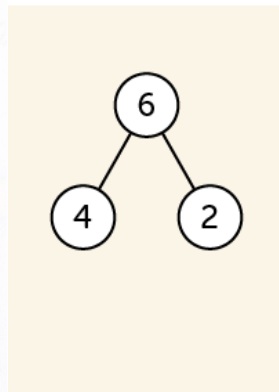
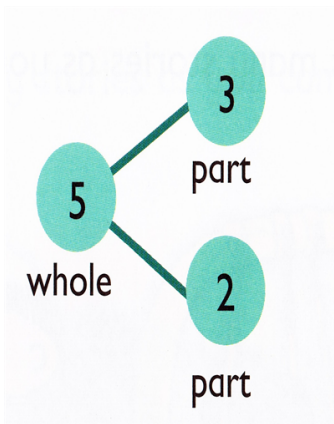
Concrete



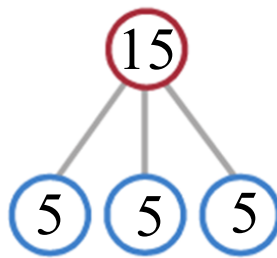
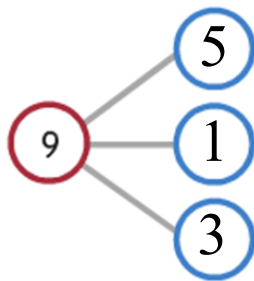
Pictorial



NUMBER BOND



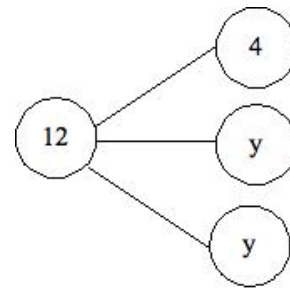
NUMBER BONDS (continued)



$$5 + 5 + 5 = 15$$

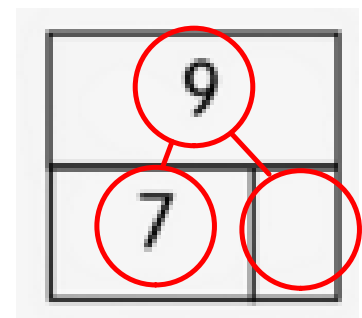
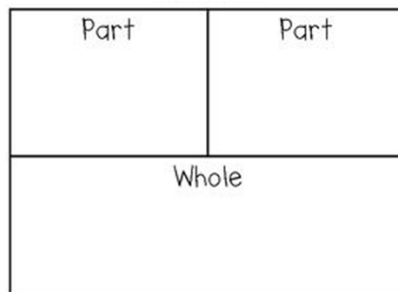
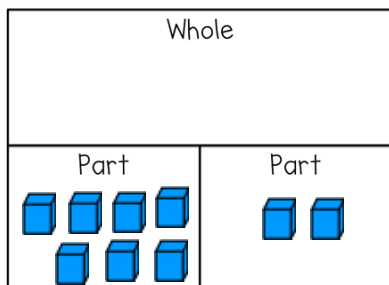
or

$$5 \times 3 = 15$$

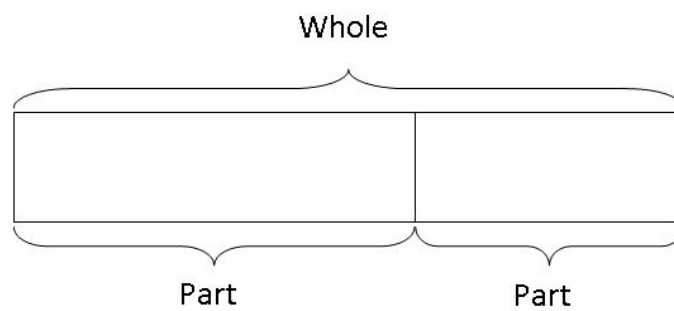


$$2y + 4 = 12$$

PART-PART-WHOLE

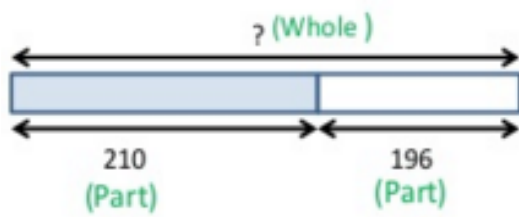


ADDITION and SUBTRACTION
BAR MODEL
(aka TAPE DIAGRAM)



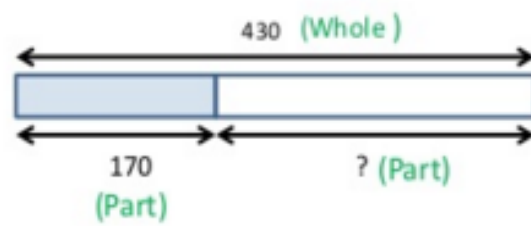
a) To find whole:

➤ $\text{part} + \text{part} = \text{whole}$



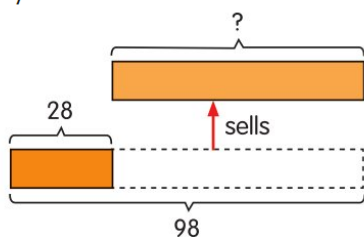
b) To find part:

➤ $\text{whole} - \text{part} = \text{part}$



Another way of seeing subtraction....

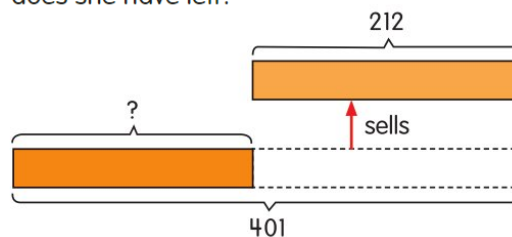
A florist has 98 flowers.
 She sells some of them.
 She has 28 flowers left.
 How many flowers does she sell?



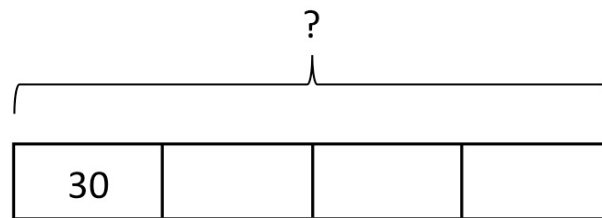
$$98 - 28 = 70$$

She sells 70 flowers.

Lena has 401 trading cards in her shop.
 She sells 212 trading cards.
 How many trading cards
 does she have left?



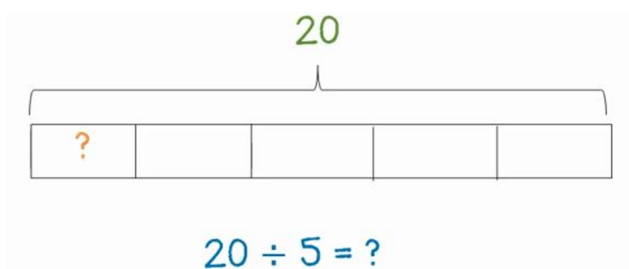
MULTIPLICATION BAR MODEL (aka TAPE DIAGRAM)



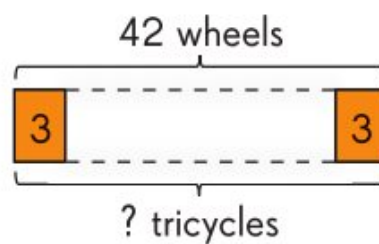
$$30 \times 4 = 120$$

DIVISION BAR MODEL (aka TAPE DIAGRAM)

Known number of groups.

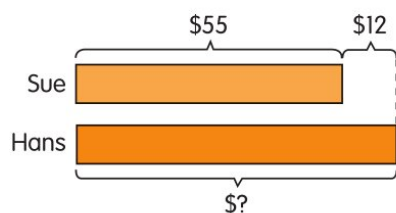


How many in each group is known.



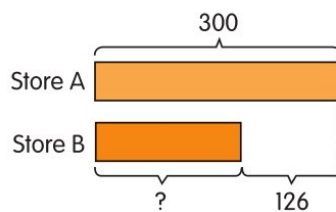
COMPARISON BAR MODEL (aka TAPE DIAGRAM)

Sue has \$55.
Hans has \$12 more than Sue.
How much money does Hans have?



$$55 + 12 = ?$$

In Store A, 300 video games are sold.
This is 126 more games sold than in Store B.
How many video games are sold in Store B?

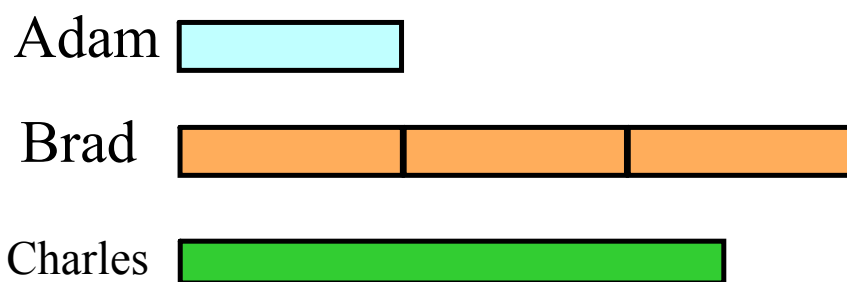


$$300 - 126 = ?$$



COMPARISON BAR MODEL (aka TAPE DIAGRAM)

Can be used for multiple comparisons.



Brad has 3 times the amount of cards as Adam does. Charles has 9 less cards than Brad. Adam has 11 cards. How many do they have in total?

Brad has 3 times the amount of cards as Adam does. Charles has 9 less cards than Brad. Adam has 11 cards. How many do they have in total?

Adam 

Brad 

Charles 

Brad has 3 times the amount of cards as Adam does. Charles has 9 less cards than Brad. Adam has 11 cards. How many do they have in total?

Adam 

Brad 

Charles 

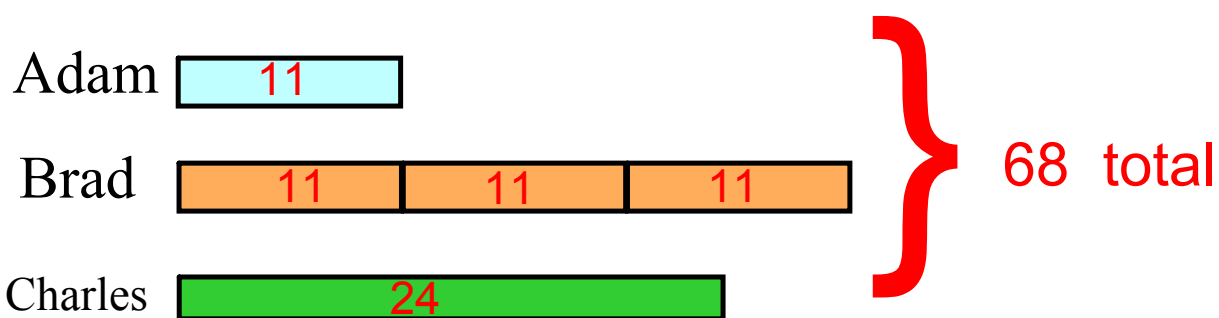
Brad has 3 times the amount of cards as Adam does. Charles has 9 less cards than Brad. Adam has 11 cards. How many do they have in total?

Adam 

Brad 

Charles 

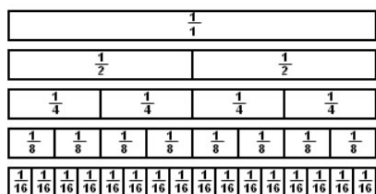
Brad has 3 times the amount of cards as Adam does. Charles has 9 less cards than Brad. Adam has 11 cards. How many do they have in total?



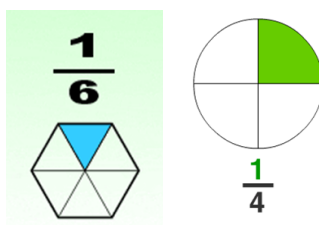
Using Models with Fractions

UNIT FRACTION

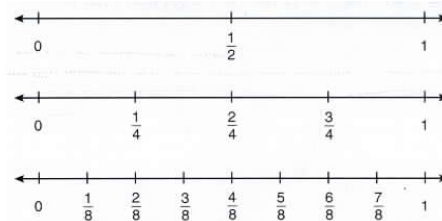
Bar



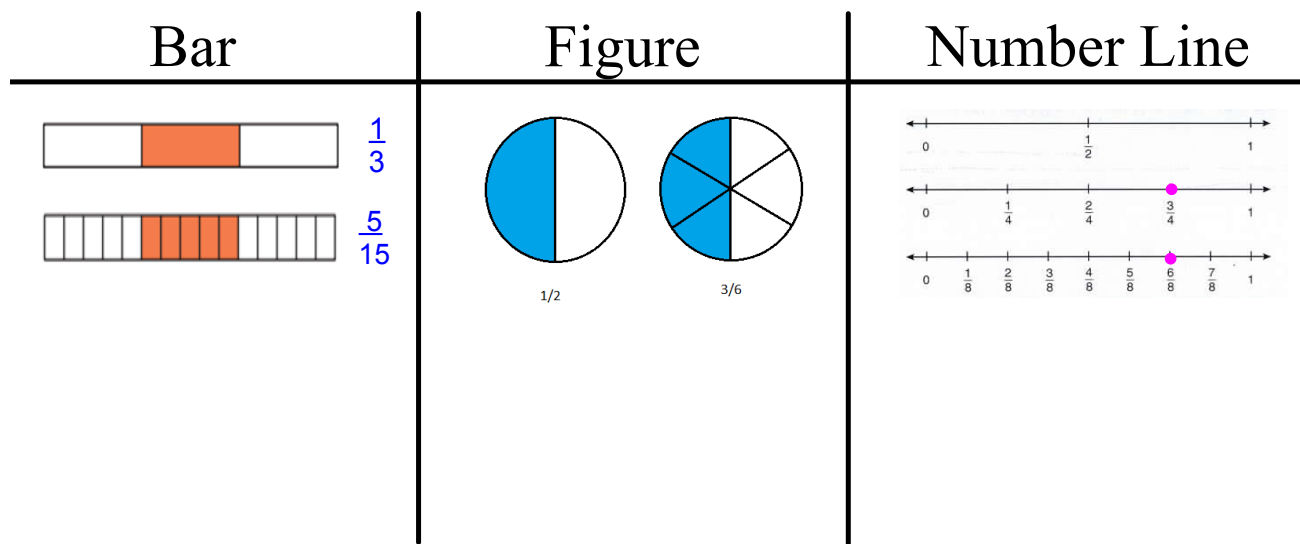
Figure



Number Line



FRACTION EQUIVALENCY



COMPARE/ORDER FRACTIONS

Bar	Figure	Number Line
$\frac{3}{4} < \frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{5}{6} > \frac{3}{4}$	<p><u>least to greatest:</u></p> $\frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{3}{8} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{5}{8} \quad \frac{7}{8}$

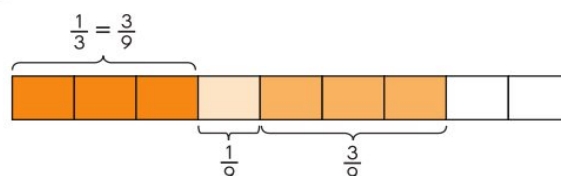
ADDING/SUBTRACTING FRACTIONS (can use any figure or a number line)

Three friends shared a grapefruit.

Elena ate $\frac{1}{3}$ of the grapefruit.

Lee ate $\frac{1}{9}$ of the grapefruit.

Sara ate $\frac{3}{9}$ of the grapefruit.



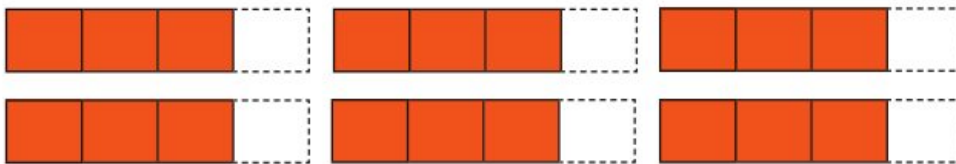
What fraction of the grapefruit did they eat altogether?

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{3}{9} &= \frac{3}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{3}{9} \\ &= \frac{7}{9}\end{aligned}$$

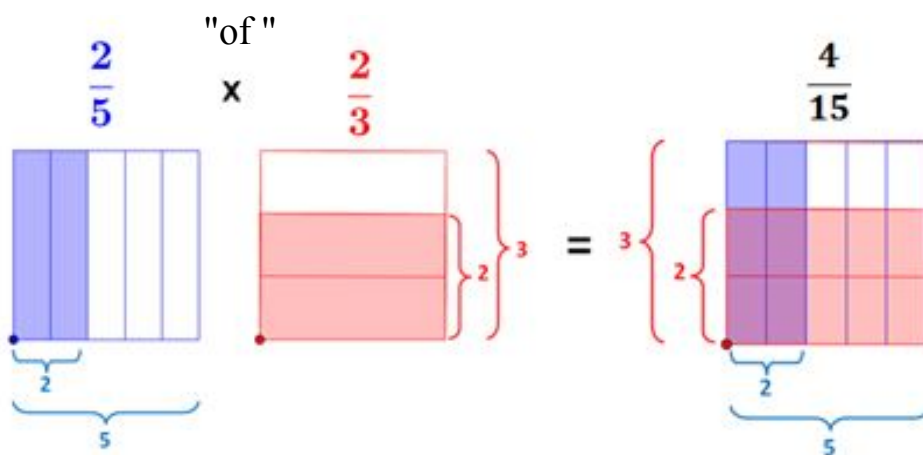
Elena, Lee, and Sara ate $\frac{7}{9}$ of the grapefruit.

FRACTION MULTIPLICATION (can use any type of figure)

Find $6 \times \frac{3}{4}$.

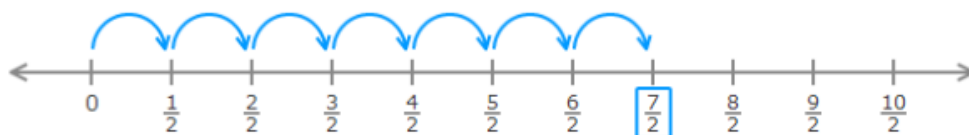


FRACTION MULTIPLICATION: Area Model



FRACTION MULTIPLICATION: Number Line

The model shows the product of 7 and $\frac{1}{2}$.



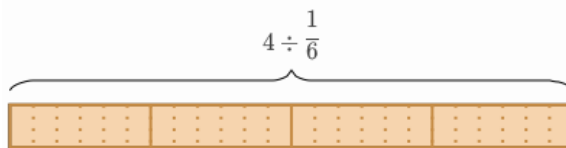
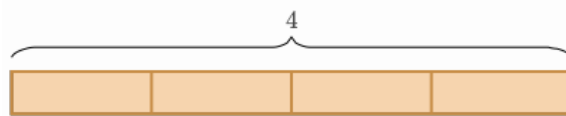
Complete the multiplication sentence that matches the model.

$$7 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

FRACTIONS AND DIVISION

If 4 wholes are divided into pieces that are each $\frac{1}{6}$ of a whole, how many pieces are there?

$$4 \div \frac{1}{6} = \square$$

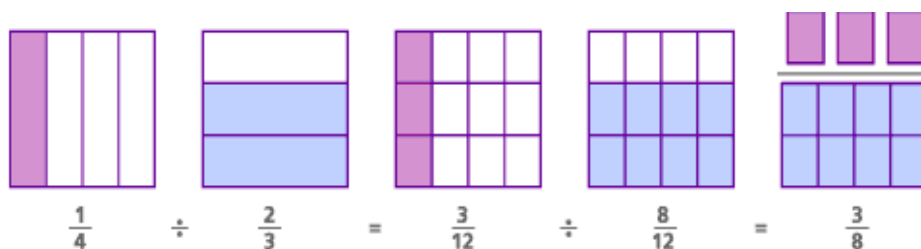


FRACTIONS AND DIVISION

$\frac{3}{5} \div 1 \frac{3}{5}$
 dividend divisor

$\frac{3}{5} \div 1 \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5} \div \frac{8}{5} = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{5}{8} = \frac{15}{40} = \frac{3}{8}$
 dividend divisor Write in fraction form. Multiply by the reciprocal simplify

FRACTIONS AND DIVISION: Common Denominator Area Model

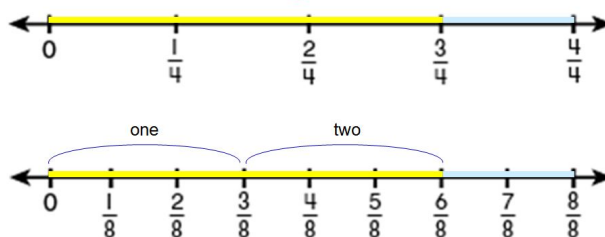


DIVIDING FRACTIONS: NUMBER LINE

$$\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{3}{8} = \underline{2}$$

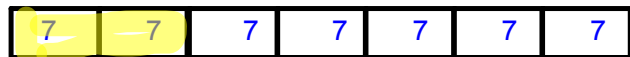
How many $\frac{3}{8}$ parts can be partitioned from $\frac{3}{4}$?

Two $\frac{3}{8}$ parts

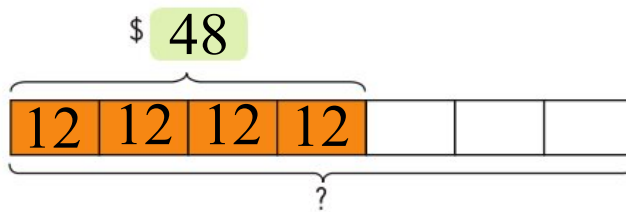


FRACTIONS OF A SET

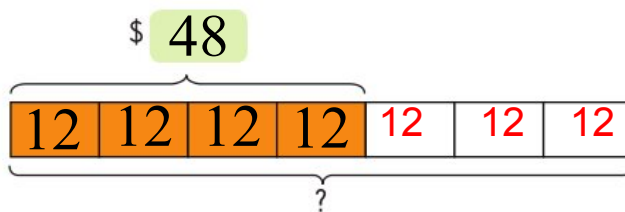
What is $\frac{2}{7}$ of 49?



- Vincent spent $\frac{4}{7}$ of his money on a pair of shoes.
The shoes cost \$48. How much money did he have at first?



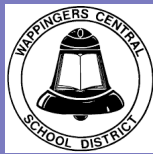
- Vincent spent $\frac{4}{7}$ of his money on a pair of shoes.
The shoes cost \$48. How much money did he have at first?



$$12 \times 7$$

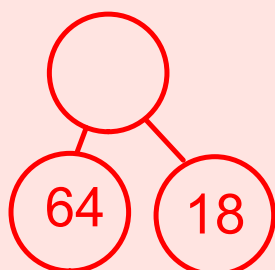
$$\underline{\$84}$$

"The Toolkit"



What is $64 + 18$?

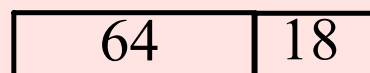
Number Bond



Part-Part-Whole Mat

Part	Part
64	18
Whole	

Bar Model



How will we find the sum?

What is $64 + 18$?

Counting on:

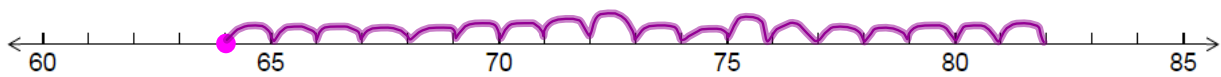
65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77,
78, 79, 80, 81, 82

Counting on with 10:

"18 is equal to a 10 plus an 8. So 10 more than
64 is 74, then 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82"

What is $64 + 18$?

Using a number line:



What is $64 + 18$?

Using a benchmark value:

18 is 2 fewer than 20.

So $64 + 20 = 84$, and 2 fewer than 84 is 82.

So $64 + 18 = 82$

What is $64 + 18$?

Partial Sums:

"64 is 6 tens and 4 ones.

18 is 1 ten and 8 ones.

So I have 7 tens and 12 ones.

$$70 + 12$$

equals 82"

What is $64 + 18$?

Base 10 Blocks:

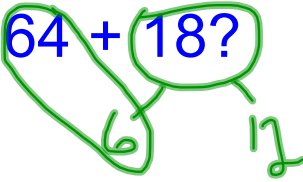
The image displays three sequential screenshots of a digital base 10 blocks interface for the addition $64 + 18$.

- First Screenshot:** Shows the initial setup. The 'Tens' column contains six blue rods (representing 60) and four blue units (representing 4). The 'Ones' column contains one blue rod (representing 10) and eight blue units (representing 8). The equation $64 + 18 =$ is shown at the bottom.
- Second Screenshot:** Shows the regrouping process. One blue rod from the 'Tens' column is broken into ten blue units. These ten units are then combined with the eight units from the 'Ones' column to form a new blue rod in the 'Tens' column. The equation $64 + 18 =$ is shown at the bottom.
- Third Screenshot:** Shows the final result. The 'Tens' column now has eight blue rods (representing 80) and two blue units (representing 2). The equation $64 + 18 = 82$ is shown at the bottom.

https://www-k6.thinkcentral.com/content/hsp/math/mathinfocus/common/itools_pri_9780547673851/_basetenblocks.html



What is $64 + 18$?



Decomposition:

"64 is 6 away from 70. So if I take 6 from the 18, I am left with 12. So I can do $70 + 12 = 82$."

What is $64 + 18$?

Standard Algorithm:

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 64 \\ + 18 \\ \hline 82 \end{array}$$

We expose our students to a variety of methods so that they are able to expand their personal "toolkit." When it comes to execution, they can choose which "tool" to use.